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WOMEN'S WAR ON WASTE.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] ***Societies and Branches in the Union* 524.** [NON-PARTY.

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Notes and News.

The Work of the National Union.

Mrs. Fawcett is again making an appeal for funds to help the National Union to continue the important work which it has been carrying on since the beginning of the war. This work has been carried out with little advertisement, but the value and diversity of the services the National Union has been able to render are illustrated by the extracts from the reports of some of its organisers, which will be found on page 225.

The War Against Waste.

A new campaign is being organised by the Parliamentary War Savings Committee, which has hitherto been occupied mainly with urging thrift in connection with the War Loan. While continuing to do this the Committee will now issue advice on various practical questions, such as the most economical foods to buy and how to prepare them. It will also urge the formation of Village War Food Societies, as already suggested by the Board of Agriculture, the idea being to show people how to grow more food at home, and so save on our imports from foreign countries. "It is proposed," states Mr. H. E. Morgan, who is assisting the Committee, "that public men, such as the Clerks of Parish Councils, should call meetings of those interested in gardening, poultry, pigs, and bees, in order to form these village societies. The idea would be to urge everyone to grow as much food as possible in his or her garden, or to take up pigs or poultry. Waste land and vacant building plots would be put into cultivation, and all the work as well as the buying of seed, manure, and stock, should be on co-operative lines."

In the meantime, women have already started a war against waste, and an account of a Food and Thrift Week held in Oxford appears on page 223.

The Constructive Side of the Temperance Question.

We are glad to learn that the Central Board for dealing with the liquor traffic in munitions areas is not neglecting the constructive side of the temperance question, but, in addition to restricting the hours for the sale of alcohol, is making plans for establishing canteen accommodation for the workers and for increasing the accommodation where it has been already organised. Licensed premises are to remain open for the sale of food and non-intoxicants long after the hours during which alcoholic beverages may be served, and arrangements are being made to improve the supply of provisions. Though there is very widespread disappointment that Mr. Lloyd George was not able to carry through his original proposals for dealing with the liquor traffic, there is hope that very considerable improvement may be effected by the regulations made by the Board. The amount of money being spent upon alcoholic liquor in the country is a national disgrace, and while the press is full of suggestions for household economy, very little appears with regard to the duty of reducing the nation's drink bill.

Limitation of the Price of Coal.

The State limitation of the price of coal is one of the important and novel pieces of legislation brought about by the conditions of war. It is to be hoped that the effect of the Bill will really be to make coal cheap for those who of necessity buy it in small quantities, for this result is of even greater importance to the country than the reduction of profits.

The Outlook of the Irresponsible.

Commenting on the death of a taxi-cab driver who committed suicide through worry caused by his rejection from the army, and the taunts of women and other amateur recruiters, the deputy-coroner for West Middlesex spoke with some warmth of the conduct of women who go about offering white feathers to men of whose circumstances they know nothing whatever, and expressed a hope that something would be done to put a stop to this practice. We heartily share his wish, and suggest that women who witness this form of persecution should speak to the girls, pointing out the folly and injustice of their action, and trying to direct their energies into some useful channel. To many of these girls the idea that they themselves can do active service for the State may be entirely new. Brought up in dependence upon others, they have the outlook of the irresponsible, and while trying to taunt men into the fighting line are not ashamed to live in idleness. Fortunately, the signs are many that this idea of woman as a mere dependant is rapidly dying out, and by the time the war is ended perhaps it may have gone for ever from our midst.

"Their True Place in the State."

The British Weekly of July 22nd has a remarkable leader on the Claims and Rights of Women. "We claim," says the writer, "that women should be accorded their true place and power in the State—in other words, that they should have votes. It is time for men, graciously, magnanimously, and, shall we say, repentantly, to recognise what has happened and what is happening. Let us tell them (women) frankly that they will not need to resume the struggle. We shall want all the wisdom and all the deep hearts of women if we are to come out of the seething turmoil a united and a happy people beginning the world again."

A Grateful and Reverend Offering.

On the subject of home life, the writer continues: "There is a new feeling about the sacredness and the priceless value of child life. Jean Paul Richter said that 'before and after being

a mother, one is a human being, and neither the motherly nor the wifely destination can ever balance or replace the human. It must become its means, not its end.' We admit this. . . . That women will obtain the vote is as certain as the rising of the sun. But let the vote be a grateful and reverent offering, and not the angry concession to a fierce and irresistible demand."

Equal Pay for Equal Work.

We called attention last week to the way in which the Government is economising in the salaries of its women employees, while making no corresponding reduction in the expenditure upon men officials. Certain Municipal authorities seem to be adopting the same policy. In *The Manchester Guardian*, of July 27th, a correspondent calls attention to two advertisements inserted by Mr. Hudson, Town Clerk, for lady clerks required for the Public Health and Tuberculosis Offices, the salaries offered respectively being 20s., 18s., and 10s. Candidates to sit for examination. He writes: "I am amazed that a public authority of the standing of the Corporation of Manchester should at a time like this advertise vacant posts at such a low salary. The standard wage of the clerks in Manchester is 35s. per week at the age of 21, and the National Union of Clerks believes in the same wage for women as for men if they are doing the same work. In these days of high prices and the demand from women's organisations for 'equal pay and equal work,' it is a scandal that such wages should be offered, and I trust that the Committee responsible for the work will see that better wages are paid than are offered in the advertisement."

Adjournment of Parliament.

The end of the session is imminent as we go to press. There is much to be said both for and against the length of the Parliamentary holiday, but one thing in connection with it is quite certain, and that is that each individual is needed in many places at once, and that the Government of this country has a great deal too much to do.

In Parliament.

Wednesday, July 21st.

Members' Salaries.

The reply of the Prime Minister to a question by Sir Arthur Markham as to whether, in view of the urgency of national economy, it was proposed to discontinue the payment of salaries to Members of Parliament who pay super-tax, made it clear that there is no intention of adopting this course. Sir A. Markham then asked if the only example the Prime Minister sets to the country is to tell working people to eat less meat and to give £8,000 a year in pensions to members of his own Cabinet.

Thursday, July 22nd.

Employment of Children.

Mr. Jowett asked the President of the Board of Education if, having regard to the number of children of school age who have recently been allowed to enter into employment, he will ask Parliament to pass a Short Bill to provide that, when children of school age are employed in any capacity, their hours of labour, remuneration, and general conditions of employment must be approved by the Board of Education, whose inspectors shall have power to visit the place of employment and report on the conditions prevailing there?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Education (Mr. Herbert Lewis) replied that he had recently addressed a circular to all local education authorities pointing out their responsibilities towards these children, and from replies which had reached him he thought that most of them had a proper sense of their duty in this respect. He thought it was best that the Board should see what effect their appeal had before considering whether further action was necessary.

Friday, July 23rd.

Postponement of Municipal Elections.

The Elections and Registration Bill, for postponing for a year all municipal and local elections, was read a second time. The Bill provides that when casual vacancies occur they shall be filled by co-option, and it also postpones registration. It is calculated by the Government that a saving to the taxpayers and ratepayers of the country of at least £100,000 will be the result. Mr. Long stated that the question of Parliamentary elections, and the provisions which would have to be made for them, would be dealt with later. When the time comes for this reconsideration of the Parliamentary register, new conditions will prevail. The existing rules will doubtless be modified to enable soldiers and sailors to keep their votes, and it needs no great gift of prophecy to foretell that there will be another section of the nation also hoping not to be denied representation.

Monday, July 26th.

The Naval and Military Pensions Bill.

After its rapid and stormy passage through the House of Commons, the Bill met a check in the House of Lords, and on the motion of Lord Balfour of Burleigh, its further consideration was postponed until after the recess. This postponement was made in no spirit of hostility to the Bill, but because it was evident that it needed far more careful consideration and amendment than would be possible in the present session.

We cannot but congratulate the Lords upon this wise action. However necessary it may be to avoid controversy in Parliament, the welfare of the women and children of the nation is more necessary still, and a Bill of such overwhelming importance ought not to be placed upon the Statute Book until there has been the fullest consultation and consideration of all its practical bearings.

Protection of Young Girls.

Sir W. Byles asked the Home Secretary whether his attention has been drawn to the protest of the Association of Head Mistresses against the practice of sending young girls into the streets to sell flowers, flags, and favours for charitable purposes; and whether, having regard to the dangers of this practice, he will intervene to stop it?

Sir J. Simon replied that he understood that the present regulation prevents girls under sixteen going about the streets for these purposes unless accompanied by an older person, and that a regulation is under consideration to prohibit them altogether.

English Wife of Interned German.

Mr. Dixon asked the Home Secretary if his attention has been called to the hard case of an English girl who married a German, named Jungk, the day before War was declared, and returned to her parents' home at Gravesend, a prohibited area, when her husband was interned, for which offence she was sent to prison for a month, and, considering the number of alien enemies still at large, will he order the immediate release of this English girl?

Sir J. Simon replied that he had already caused inquiries to be made into this case when the fine, in default of which imprisonment was imposed, was paid for this girl. He is proposing to advise its remission.

Tuesday, July 27th.

The Inspection of Factories.

Mr. Snowden asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department how many male factory inspectors had been released for service in the army, and how the staff of women inspectors had been increased to carry on the work. Sir J. Simon gave the figures, and admitted that the total strength was now 157 as compared with 219 a year ago. He stated that he was "considering the question of appointing temporary women inspectors for the period of the war," and that *one* woman had already been appointed. He gave as a reason for not replacing men inspectors by women that there was need of careful training if an inspector is to carry out the full duties of the post, and that this training could not be given by experienced inspectors without seriously interfering with their work.

This reply is very unsatisfactory. There is no reason why women should not be trained by the existing experienced women's staff under the Principal Woman Inspector. There are many women of education and with experience of the world who would be only too glad to offer themselves for training. They could at all events do the work better than the inexperienced youths who are now put on to advise women with years of experience behind them.

Surely at this moment prejudice and professional jealousy should not be allowed to reduce the work to chaos.

[Owing to pressure on our space we are holding over till next week replies to questions dealing with School Accommodation.]

LES BAGUES BOCHES.

LIFE IN THE N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL AT ROYAUMONT.

It would be interesting to know what sort of picture the word "Royaumont" conjures up in the minds of those who have endowed beds here or supported the hospital in various other ways. Is it one of gloom and suffering, with the heavy dull shadow of war thrown across it? Is the foreground filled with white drawn faces, and do you imagine our men groaning in pain as they listen to the distant booming of the big guns? France is not a cheerful country just now. The tragedy and waste of war are apparent everywhere. Aged parents, young children, and the women cannot be cheerful when each home has given all its men to the trenches, and every family mourns some lost member. But our hospital is different. Its population consists of the soldiers themselves. In spite of pain and physical miseries, they are rejoicing in a sense of bodily comfort and well-being for the first time for many months: mentally they are at rest. The strain of blind underground warfare is over. The infernal racket of bursting "marmites" is gone. Every man rests secure in his bed, sure of to-morrow. The night will not rob him of comrades nor mutilate and torture his best friend. This novel sense of security and comfort has its immediate effect on the soldiers' spirits. They become schoolboys again, with their Ward Sisters for monitors. The operating theatre comes to be regarded as a sort of birch rod. Each man, as his turn comes round to visit that busy little room, with its shining instruments and its white, white walls, is well chaffed by his fellows. What is it to these men to whom the daily risk of death and unspeakable mutilation has grown monotonous? Up there in the trenches a narrow escape is a joke that varies the weariness of life.

Ah non, elle n'est pas gaie
Notre vie de tranchée,
Jour et nuit à moins qu'on ne les arrête
Les marmites sifflent au dessus de nos têtes,
Et riant comme les fous,
Quand elles éclatent loin de nous,
Nous esperons bientôt pouvoir,
Quitter nos horribles tranchées.

That is the *refrain* of one of their doggerel trench ditties.

If a man makes what his comrades consider to be an undue fuss over treatment or dressings, he is subjected to more good humoured chaff. Awkwardness on crutches, inability to use a hand; the loss of a finger or a toe—it is all taken as a very good joke. They make fun of themselves and of each other. "On rigole toujours" explains a cheery individual on crutches, who has just been chaffing his comrade as he is marched off to the theatre to have a bullet taken out of his arm. "To-morrow it will be my turn, and then he will have the laugh of me!" Merry children all, they have but one serious business in life just at present, and that is the manufacture of "bagues boches." Someone up in the trenches got tired of making automatic cigarette lighters out of enemy cartridge cases and spent bullets, and found out how much more amusing it was to manufacture finger rings from the aluminium used in German shells. Swiftly it has developed into an industry. Every wounded man has his little store of German aluminium in his *musette* or his pocket, and one in five among them possesses a complete outfit of files, vice, emery paper and finger blocks cut from pieces of stick. Every soldier who can use his hands at Royaumont is busy making Boche rings. Sharp eyes of newcomers search the fingers of the staff. A hand undecorated by a *bague boche* is pounced upon, and the man asks expectantly, "And you have not yet got a souvenir ring? I will make you one." They vary from clumsy circlets, roughly hollowed out, to delicate little highly polished rings, ornamented with carved fern leaves and hearts, or inset with pieces of polished French copper (which must always be placed on the top of the baser German metal) according to the skill of the maker. One would think, to watch the men at work—and they all say that it is the same in the trenches—that after the War every man in the country must become a jeweller from sheer force of habit. They are at it from the moment they get out of the wards after the surgeon's visit in the morning, till the hour when the daily batch of "sortants" takes its sad farewell of comrades and staff at the big south entrance in the evening. Souvenirs are much in evidence then. Almost every departing patient has made his Ward Sister or her assistants a boche ring of sorts. Most of them go off with something to remind them of British help and Scottish nursing pinned to *kepi* or *capote*—a miniature Union Jack, a scrap of Scottish tartan ribbon, a button with the Allied flags on it—proud to show their comrades that they have been at Royaumont cared for by the "Anglaises dévouées." (To Frenchmen we are all "Anglais," meaning "British." Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian, Australian, English.)

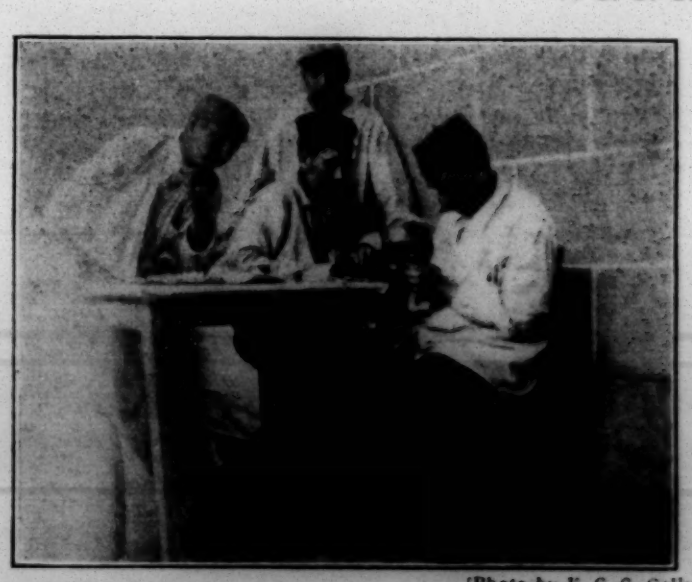
I have a *bague boche* on my finger as I write—a plain little ring with one tragic date on it—1915. Fernandez, the left-handed Zouave, the little man of Spanish parentage, born under a hot Algerian sun, made it painfully for me in the intervals of operations on his left arm—Fernandez who could only speak the bastard French of Algeria, but who fought for France with his whole heart, and talked jerkily, as he worked, of her sorrows. He has gone now. We heard from him just after July 14th, which we celebrated with a little concert that the men themselves organised. Poor Fernandez! He wanted no "fête." As we discussed it, and he worked, he frowned. Then he growled: "Moi—pas besoin de fête. Trop de deuil en France." Yet the next day he joked with me about himself as, at eleven in the morning, he walked upstairs to his third operation; and, again at four in the afternoon, when it was over, and he was nonchalantly sauntering round the cloisters, taking an enforced holiday from his eternal ring-making. Two days later he was at it again—working for five minutes, resting his bandaged arm for ten, admitting with a wry smile that it was bad luck for a "gauché" to be wounded in the left arm. Poor fellow! He is not so happy at the Temporary Hospital as he was with us.

"Jamais j'irais a un otre aupital que jamais les soins la, même chose que chez vous," he writes to me in his execrable French. "Enfin, illa rein qua prendre de la paciance jusqua complete gueriz. Plus rien a vous dire bien le bon jour a toutes les Miss et Sistes de Royaumont et vous vous recevait une forte poigné de main de celui qui ne vous oublira jamais. Fernandez."

V. C. C. C.

[Photo by Miss Bedwell.

The Mascot of the Millicent Fawcett Ward—A Refugee Baby.



[Photo by V. C. C. Gollum.

Fernandez, the left-handed Zouave, making "Bagues Boches," next him, in middle of group, is his comrade Gerlinger—occupier of the Edinburgh W.S.S. Bed.

TWO HOURS ON DUTY.

By a Patrol.

After reporting ourselves for duty at the Club, where from twenty to thirty soldiers and their lady friends were enjoying themselves singing, talking, and playing games, we went out again into the murky grey of a cold November evening, and turned down the muddy street to our beat, passing rows of barrows and booths, with their flaring lamps and varied smells of stale fish, oranges, and acrid boiling fat. Overhead long streams of light swung slowly out across the sky, paused, disappeared, and then flashed out again, as if they had suddenly been directed on some suspicious object moving in the darkness.

As we threaded our way among the crowd of men and women jostling each other on the pavement, we were followed here and there by curious glances; ragged boys with dirty faces circled round us with excited whispers of "Look! look! the lady p'leece!" and almost tripped us up in their efforts to read the letters on our armlets. Punctually as the church clock struck the half-hour, we reached our appointed beat and settled down into the slow walk of the patrol on duty; a brisk pace compared to that of the pickets of soldiers crawling along the gutter with an expression of extreme boredom on their faces.

"Be careful, lady," a drunken man lurched past us with an amiable smile, and added confidentially, "I'm a little intoxicated." Two young girls, fashionably attired, wearing pearl necklaces and sparkling ear-rings, ceased their animated conversation and stared at us in contemptuous surprise. "'Ere, what's that?" I did not catch the answer, but have no doubt it was something far from complimentary. They turned and stared again, and went off into peals of discordant laughter. Their mirth was a little forced, and the surprise over-acted, for we had met before. After they had passed, my partner left me and followed them at a discreet distance, and I continued my way in the direction of the rendezvous agreed upon whenever we have occasion to separate—a little "sausage and mash" shop down a quiet street.

It is not easy to be observant and yet to avoid the appearance of taking special note of what you see, and I have often wondered how long it takes an intelligent member of the police force to acquire that fine air of detachment and dignified aloofness, that art of appearing to contemplate an imaginary object out in space and at the same time to be perfectly aware of what is happening immediately around him. In the ten minutes it took me to reach the rendezvous I had noted a few incidents. First, I became aware of a short, stout, unprepossessing looking man in baggy clothes who accosted some passing soldiers and, after obtaining a brief hearing, was pushed aside. There was something furtive in his manner, and an evident uneasiness in the frequent glances he cast around him which attracted my attention, but as I was speculating on the motive for his actions he disappeared as suddenly as if the earth had swallowed him. Not long afterwards I came across this man again, and got to know the sinister nature of his profession. Further on, a girl about thirteen, poorly clad, stood in a recess between two shops, gazing listlessly with forlorn air at the passers-by. A sailor, rather unsteady on his feet, stopped to greet her, and caught hold of her arm. She smiled at him as he urged her to "come along," and while he pleaded I approached the shop window within half a yard of the couple and pretended to be interested in the advertisement of a corn cure and the realistic models of a pair of feet suffering from a lack of the miraculous remedy. I was conscious that the girl was watching me, and presently there was a slight scuffle. She had shaken herself free. At that moment a group of laughing girls came along past us, and the sailor's attention was distracted. After a second of hesitation he lurched off in pursuit of them.

"It's a cold night," I remarked casually. The girl did not answer, but observed me attentively. "I thought you might like to know that there is a club for girls not far from here, where there is a good fire, music, and games. You will be very welcome there, and perhaps you might find some of your friends at the rooms. Here is a card. All you have to do is to show it and walk in." She stretched out her hand shyly, and took the offered card. "It's No. 29, —— Street (a club for girls only). Just you think it over. Good-night." Later I found she had accepted my invitation.

My partner joined me soon afterwards, and in reply to my inquiry, "Any luck?" she replied, "No, I'm afraid not. It is not a case for us, but for the present at all events they have disappeared."

* * * * *

Up and down we pace, stopping now and again to speak to a few solitary young watchers under lamp-posts. They are "waiting for a friend." At the end of an hour we enter into conversation with them, and in some cases persuade them to leave, or call at the club. Occasionally we catch glimpses of more tragic figures lurking in the darkest parts of the streets, moving stealthily from their hiding places and then swiftly back again, but never long in the same place.

Passing a public-house we saw a crowd gathering round two drunken soldiers who were fighting; their respective friends intervened, and, after a violent struggle, the fighters were separated and dragged away protesting their valour. I found myself close to a girl on the outskirts of the crowd, and invited her to the club. "I'll go, Miss, if I can get 'im to come," indicating with a nod of her head her soldier companion. The soldier takes my card and thanks me with a military salute, which I almost involuntarily returned, but checked myself in time. Military salutes are very catching. Up and down we go once more in the steady stream of people. Soldiers, sailors, women in wonderful hats carrying babies, laughing girls, costers, and costers' wives, Italians gesticulating agitatedly, flashily dressed youths guffawing over the tops of their walking sticks, stout matrons with children clinging to their skirts, red-faced, and loud-voiced.

Outside the "Pop In Amusement Theatre" the crowd is denser. An electric piano is grinding out with sledge-hammer blows an elephantine waltz. Here we engage in conversation with some young girls without hats, with their hair elaborately but neatly dressed, ornamented by clasps and combs. One of them is anxious to know about "this 'ere war service." She confides to me her wish to "sign on." Her brother, it appears, is back from the front wounded, and may have to lose an arm, and "I thought I might as well be wounded in war service myself." There was a chorus of laughter from her companions. "They think I'm fair crazy," she went on, smiling up at me; "but I thinks its only fair to take my share of the wounds." She was so earnest and enthusiastic that I was reluctant to explain that women are not asked to fight, but to do work which will release a man for service at the front. She was considerably dashed by my information, and perhaps that was the reason she was so severe on the youth who greeted her with a "What cheer, Maria, 'ave you been copped?" "'Ere, what's the matter with you, young man? Wouldn't they 'ave you in the army?" There was another burst of laughter, and we left Maria with her laurels.

* * * * *

On leaving our beat a policeman, who had been noting our movements with kindly interest and a flicker of amusement in his eyes, was constrained by curiosity to approach us.

"Well, Miss," he said, "what do you think of it?"

It was the first time we had been addressed by a member of the force on the same footing, as it were, of a man and a brother, and we felt a little glow of pride.

Here was a new form of question; the usual one put to us by otherwise kind and well-intentioned friends is, "Do you think you are doing any good?" or the equally embarrassing one, "What do you do when you patrol?"

I should have liked to satisfy his curiosity by my amateur reflections on patrol work, but it was close on 11 o'clock, too late to stand and deliver all my views, and I tried to sum them up in this reply. "I think it is very interesting."

He gave me one glance, squared his shoulders, smote his gloved hands gently together, gave vent to an ejaculation which sounded like "Um," and looked up at the sky. "It is a very cold night for you ladies," he said.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Government of New South Wales has decided to appoint two policewomen in Sydney as an experiment. Their services will be directed mainly to the protection of girls and women. If the experiment proves successful, the number will be increased. It is set out that applicants "must be under thirty years of age, capable of enduring hardship and fatigue in the execution of their duty, of good character and address, and of fair average education." Over 200 applications have been received. A similar demand is being made by the women of South Australia and of Victoria, and it is probable that these two States will soon follow the example of New South Wales.

The State Parliament of Western Australia has passed a law making women eligible as magistrates in the Children's Courts.

Of the Making of Toys.

In the spring of last year, a Children's Welfare Exhibition was held at Olympia, and among the most delightful and interesting features was a Toy Exhibition, at which were shown toys of every description, toys made by savages, by children, by cripples; foreign toys and English toys. The exhibition was as instructive—largely from an historical point of view—as it was interesting; but probably few of those who took a delight in it then realised how important a part in the industrial history of Great Britain the toy-industry was going to play a little over a year later.

Last week a meeting of the Central Committee of Toy Industries was held at the house of Mrs. Oliver, in Park Lane, when a most enthusiastic gathering of men and women heard of the splendid progress which the toy industry has made in this country. The war might conceivably have been expected to deal a death-blow to a "luxury" trade—but then, as Mr. Anderson remarked, though a baby may be a luxury, its toys are necessaries! Just as no home is complete without a baby, so no baby is complete without a toy. The war gave to English pioneers in toy-making the chance for which they had been waiting. The supply of toys from Germany and Austria was stopped, and Christmas was not far off. Various societies took up the making of toys with zest, though they did not always go to work in the wisest way. In any case, by dint of hard work and much enthusiasm, the Christmas market was supplied—and incidentally, many an unemployed and destitute woman had cause to bless the enterprising persons who provided them with interesting work when other employment had failed.

After the "rush" of Christmas, there was a slight slackening in the toy-trade. Many voluntary toy-workrooms closed down, a few only struggled on. But two organisations at least had no thought of giving up their work. The British Toy Association had long been engaged in organising the toy industry, and it is now about to be amalgamated with the Central Committee of Toy Industries, Ltd., whose special contribution to the success of the venture will be the vigour and enthusiasm of a new and young society. This amalgamation will prevent any possibility of overlapping on the part of either of these societies, and should prove an unqualified success, for the concern is to be run on strictly commercial lines, precisely as if it were desirous of making profit for its own benefit. There are to be technical advisers, who will visit the various local centres as they grow up, and a thoroughly expert manager who will know exactly what sort of toys are likely to sell. If the profit is made, the shareholders will get four per cent., and the surplus, if any, will be devoted to improving the technical side of the business. Possibly, later, technical schools may be started to give instruction in toy-making.

Great stress was laid, at the meeting mentioned above, on the importance of supervising the conditions under which labour is employed, both as regards pay and sanitary conditions, &c.

In more ways than one, the organisation of the toy-industry is likely to prove a blessing—not altogether in disguise. The outbreak of peace, like the outbreak of war, will be heralded by a great deal of distress among women at present acting as "substitutes" for men, and among the disbanded soldiers who will flood the labour market. Above all, the nation has to consider the needs of disabled soldiers and sailors, for whom toy-making is likely to prove a most suitable occupation, being at once useful and interesting. "Tommy" and "Jack" are proverbially useful with their hands. We have organised for war—surely the very least we can do now is to organise for peace, to look ahead to the time when about one and a-quarter million men will return from the war, and the huge daily expenditure on the war, with all its manifold ramifications, filtering through the whole of the country, will suddenly be cut short, and unemployment will again become the acute problem of the moment.

Mrs. Kingsley Tarley, Chairman of the Central Committee of Toy Industries, remarked that the war had hit the Arts more than anything else, and that therefore many artists were turning their talents into the applied arts, and were doing beautiful work in designing toys. So there is the not unlikely possibility that English toys may capture the trade of the world by their artistic beauty—which has certainly not been a characteristic of the cheap foreign toys with which our children have hitherto been accustomed to play.

It is obvious that this excellent work cannot be done without funds. At least £1,000 is required, and subscriptions may be sent to the Central Committee of Toy Industries, Ltd., 8A, New Cavendish Street, Portland Place, W.

J. BRODIE.

Correspondence.

THINKING IMPERIALLY.

MADAM,—I should be much obliged if you would afford me the space for a few reflections on the article entitled "On Thinking Imperially" that appeared in your last week's issue. While there is much in the article with which I and no doubt all your readers are in the heartiest agreement, I deprecate the claims made in it for "Imperialism," as tending to confine to a political idea the enthusiasm which ought to flow for the wider principle of good. We all feel a natural love of our own country and race; but if you attempt to ascend beyond this, why bound your interest and your love to the fellow-members of our Empire? Why regard Hindoos and Hottentots as brothers, and exclude Chinese and Peruvians? If we do not love humanity for humanity's sake, but only those of it who share a common rule, those whom we call "ours," the tendency must be to make us regard those who are outside that rule with coolness, or even hostility. They are, then, to us the stranger—the possible enemy.

Greatness of empire is not the noblest subject for national pride. We have perhaps as much to be ashamed of as to boast about in the story of the growth of our possessions; though let us hope that we have retrieved the errors of the past. At any rate, we are striving to do so. There are many small nations that have every whit as good a right as ourselves to plume themselves on their race and country; do we grudge to the Dutch and the Swiss that they should think their histories as glorious as ours? The only just ground for pride in empire is that it is a power for good in the world; that it ensures Liberty and Justice wheresoever it extends; that it stands for brotherly love and understanding and fidelity. Pride of empire based on other grounds is mere Prussian megalomania. The root of our national life should surely be not love of our empire; not even love of our own race and land; but love of Justice, love of Liberty, love of Right—love of all humanity, as whose servant alone our Empire has a right to exist.

That it has such a right, that it does, however blindly and imperfectly, serve the cause of liberty and justice all over the world, is our deep and dear conviction. But were we to lose both Dominions and Colonies, were we to be shorn of all our wealth and power—so long as we should know that it was by no shortcoming of our own—I for one would bate no jot of my pride in our name and race. It is not the British Empire, but the soul of Britain, in which I glory. Stripped of our possessions, defeated, humiliated, we should yet have every reason that is now rightly ours for national pride. But seen in this light, we can recognise pride as but a paltry feeling. Let us rather say thankfulness; and it will be with deep humility rather than pride that we shall regard our wealth and strength and world-wide rule as the instrument of our service to the world, every race and tongue and colour of which is our brother.

MARTHA GARNETT.

WOMEN STUDENTS IN LONDON HOSPITALS.

MADAM,—I believe I am right in understanding that only one general hospital in London—the Royal Free—admits women as students, while most of the hospitals for women and children are also closed to them. In most large towns in the provinces the hospitals admit women as well as men, but in London all the great hospitals have only men students.

It seems extraordinarily unjust that, with the nation crying out for more women doctors, and urging women to enter the profession, the most famous and important of our London hospitals have not yet opened their doors to women. There is surely no adequate reason why women should not enjoy all the advantages and opportunities offered to men of studying under the most eminent and brilliant surgeons in the land, and benefit by the immense experience which is to be gained at the great London hospitals. Owing to the war the number of male medical students is very much decreased, and now is surely the time for all the London hospitals to admit women students.

In *The Times* of July 27th, I notice a short paragraph saying the statement that the Charing Cross Hospital had already admitted women as students is premature. The matter has been discussed for some time, and a decision will be arrived at by the end of the week.

Let us hope it will be a decision that will remove the restriction of sex, and recognise the claims of women.

S. BATES.

WOMEN'S CLAIM TO SERVICE.

The following letter has been sent out to the Press:—

"Sir,—Will you allow us to express, through the medium of your paper, our profound satisfaction at the special opportunity afforded to women of offering their services to their country by the passing of the National Registration Bill?

"We are the more desirous of doing this because a suggestion was made during the debate on the Bill that women should not be included in it, on the ground that as they possessed no electoral rights they ought therefore to be exempt from further obligations for service. As Suffragists we repudiate this position.

"It is true we desire the suffrage because we believe it will increase and strengthen our opportunities of serving the State; but to hold back from service now, at such a supreme crisis, because what we desire has not been conceded to us, is entirely foreign to the whole spirit of our work and aims as Suffragists.

"The inclusion of women in the National Registration Bill is the first Governmental recognition of the fact that women can render effective aid to their country in war time. Now that the call has come for renewed effort, women, we are convinced, will prove themselves worthy of the high responsibilities offered them, and take up the task with unfaltering courage and determination, strengthened by the knowledge that the value of their work has been widely recognised by the Government and by the country.

"FRANCES BALFOUR.
"A. COWDRAY.
"EMILY DAVIES.
"MILLICENT GARRETT FAWCETT.
"EDITH PALLISER.
"ELEANOR RATHBONE.
"MAY SINCLAIR.
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The Challenge

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ALL BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS *to be addressed to The Manager,* THE COMMON CAUSE, *14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W., and all* ADVERTISEMENTS *must reach the Office not later than first post on Wednesday. Advertisement representative, S. R. Le Mare.*

The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

You Can't Both Eat Your Cake and Have It!

There are some commonplaces of the nursery that no one forgets, and that take their places in grown-up minds as fundamental rules above all question: but this commonplace about cake is not one of them. Whether it is because in childhood it is so obviously more important at any given moment to eat things than to have them; or whether it is because of some other deep-rooted objection to the moral involved in it, this particular maxim gets very little attention. Even in these days of universal thrift it is still overlooked, and every writer on household economy expends his ingenuity in proving how, if we will only use the proper devices, we may both eat our cake and save it.

For the first time, indeed, this question of cake-making is receiving its due measure of attention, and the hard work of housekeeping is beginning to be understood. Even the daily press now recognises that national economy must be built up on household economy, and that women's normal share of the world's work is a good honest share.

The more clearly we realise that every penny that is saved is of value to the nation, the more eagerly shall we seek for help in saving it, and among all the flood of household suggestions that are now daily put forth from the most unexpected quarters, there is a great deal that we ought quickly to learn and put into practice. Substitutes for meat, the size of potatoes, the proper use of bread crusts, and economising of fuel, are all things with which we must be perfectly familiar, and the thrift campaigns of the Board of Education can do us nothing but good. It is high time that our dustbins had their share of Parliamentary attention, and there is no doubt that now that they have secured it they will have their due effect upon our legislators in return. Dustbins and ovens have crept into our political administration, women must creep in after them, and the economy that begins at home must spread to our camps and our prisons, our hospitals and our public institutions. But when all this is said, and all this is done, it still remains true that you can't have your cake and eat it too. However much we manipulate and however cleverly we disguise our potato peelings, we still find, on the whole, that the only important way of saving is by doing without. We must economise and manage and arrange, and learn to be thrifty and not to waste, but as well as this, we must learn the nursery lesson and face the consequences that it involves.

When it comes to a decision between the eating and the saving of our cakes, we can have no choice: we are not children now, and we cannot afford to be irresponsible, for the country needs our thrift. It needs our cakes and our luxuries too, and the only way to save them is by doing without them.

R. S.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

WOMEN'S WAR AGAINST WASTE.

Oxford Food and Thrift Week.

From Mrs. Margoliouth.

This campaign in the war against waste has been very successful, as far as the great interest shown, the number of those who have flocked to lectures and demonstrations, and the large number of books of advice and of recipes sold. The proof of success, in this as of other "puddings," remains to be shown, not "in the eating," but in the savings effected. Both speakers at the introductory meeting on Monday evening indulged in calculations of the saving of money to the nation by the adoption of simple methods of retrenchment, and urged the nation's need of money for this long and extraordinarily expensive war, in which the humblest of housewives can help by wise and careful husbanding of resources.

Now for the history of our week. A Citizens' Emergency Committee has been sitting since the beginning of the war to carry on all branches of war service. The Foods and Prices Sub-Committee received from the Board of Trade a circular on the reasons for restricting the consumption of meat. It was felt that a circular alone would have little result, and that if the need for economy were to be brought home to citizens, it was desirable to make plain the ways in which this economy could be reasonably practised. It was therefore determined to organise a Food and Thrift Week, on the lines of the Health Week which had proved successful a few years since. The aid of various Women's Societies was asked, and given with alacrity. By this help, by that of boy and girl scouts, and of individual volunteers, from eight to nine thousand sets of papers were distributed. The set comprised a list of the meetings of the week, of the lectures and their subjects, and three papers explaining the great need of saving now and for the future, of helping the War Loan, and instructions how to invest in this. The circular of the Board of Trade, mentioned above, emphasises the reasons for eating less meat, viz., that less can at present be imported while more is needed for the British and French armies.

The Mayor took the chair at the introductory meeting in the Corn Exchange, on Monday evening, and made some extremely interesting remarks. Mrs. Fawcett then reminded the audience of Edward Fitzgerald's writing in a letter to a friend when Mrs. Browning died that her death was rather a relief to him. "No more Aurora Leighs, thank God! She and her sex had better mind the kitchen." This was fifty-four years ago, and now the wheel had come full circle, and they were there that evening to say to the women of Oxford that they and their sex had got to mind the kitchen. The same words, but with what a world of difference in their signification! No one said or implied now that women ought to mind nothing else; but that the more they knew of politics, of the difficulties and intricacies of foreign relations, of the interweaving of international affairs, the more they would appreciate the tremendous issues of this war. The ideal of England was Liberty and Self-Government. The ideal of Germany was efficiency indeed, but efficiency imposed by brute force. The Prime Minister the other day at the Guildhall had said, "The issue is 'Is Right or Brute Force to dominate Mankind?'" Women could do their part in giving the right answer to this question. They were the housekeepers of the nation. Millions of pounds every year passed through their hands. They were responsible to the nation to see that no farthing was wasted, that every scrap of food was made the best use of. The more they understood the whole political situation, the more they would see that "minding the kitchen" with intelligence and skill was one of the most important services they could render to the nation, economising her food supply and keeping up the vital strength of the country during this tremendous struggle. After some practical remarks about various ways in which saving could be effected, and food supplies utilised and economised, and how everyone—children and all—could help, Mrs. Fawcett concluded by reminding her hearers of the splendid sacrifice young men were making. We cannot do what they are doing: our service is different, but we must see to it that their heroic sacrifice in the field is backed by every possible effort on our part here at home. Let us take any and every opportunity of serving our country proudly and joyfully, and help to make the England of the future worthy of the England of the past.

Sir Ryland D. Adkins, M.P., said he came as a member of the Parliamentary War Savings Committee. That had met ten days ago in a room at Westminster Hall to start a war savings campaign throughout the country. Our individual economies should be linked up with this national movement, for thrift was one link in the chain of effort which should result in the triumphant conclusion of this greatest of all wars and the re-establishment in Europe of peace and freedom. Men, munitions, money, were the three supports of the war, and the need of the latter gave us all the opportunity of helping. This appeal was universal. In Bedfordshire, 150 public meetings were being held to inculcate national thrift. An admirable scheme had been started by which trained experts in economic cookery were giving lessons to all elementary schoolmistresses, and these were handing on the knowledge, so that in a few months every woman responsible for a household would have the opportunity of learning.

Four other public evening meetings were held in different quarters of the city, and three afternoon lectures in the large lecture room of the University Museum. All these were of the same nature; on each occasion a well-known Oxford citizen, man or woman, made a short introductory speech, and then Miss Florence Petty (the Pudding Lady) gave a lecture and demonstration. All these were crowded; at all great attention was paid and interest shown; at all there was a crowd afterwards to buy sample dishes and recipes. Many duplicates of sample dishes had been prepared beforehand by the kindness of Miss Hardman, of the Oxford School of Cookery.

The Pudding Lady showed her double skill and experience by her power of instructing orally and materially at the same time. Her deft-handedness partook of the nature of a conjuring trick, though far more interesting. One remark, that the proof of a mixture, *e.g.*, pastry, pudding, or bread, being exactly right, was that it should leave nothing over in the mixing-basin, was illustrated by the holding up to view of the empty and apparently quite clean basin.

The chief lesson of the week, dwelt on by many speakers in their turn, was: That thrift at this juncture is not for the good of the individual, but for the common weal; that saving for the sake of the National Exchequer is a form of National Service.

The chief practical points insisted on were (1) Prevention of waste. Every scrap can be used; and the result of using scraps is better flavour and more appetising food. (2) Substitution of cheese and pulse for meat, as equally nutritious and less expensive. (3) Substitution of various kinds of homemade wholemeal bread for white bread, which is lacking in nourishment and therefore dear. Also of oatmeal porridge. (4) Use of more vegetables, of their peel, and use of the water, into which the most wholesome qualities have been boiled out, and use of fruit. (5) Importance of careful cooking, which should generally be slowly done. (6) Recommendation of the hay-box or fireless cooker to save firing, and to ensure slow and thorough cooking. Readers of The Common Cause know the virtues of these well.

The Citizens' Emergency Committee hope to continue the work in the next winter by organising similar lectures and demonstrations. This is already being done in villages round Oxford. Is it too much to hope that the often desired revolution in English cooking, a desire usually coupled in its expression with hopelessness, may result from this National Campaign of Thrift?

SCHOOL FOR SOLDIER COOKS.

Stories have been told of the woeful mistakes of regimental cooks; stories adorned very often with hardly charitable reflections on the perpetrator of the latest culinary "frightfulness." The imagination of an English regimental cook is incapable of ranging beyond a menu that includes a daily "stew" and a heavy suet pudding. A new day is dawning, however, in the land of army cooking. Tommy, who once cursed his cook with great bitterness will yet live to bless him. Arrangements have been made to give instruction in economical cookery to fifteen hundred army cooks. They are to live in the schools where the classes are to be held, and are to be taught by a number of very competent and practical young women L.C.C. cooks. The course of instruction is to last ten days, and every day they will cook and bake for themselves—there will be no "dog" on which to try their heavy failures. Each class will contain fifteen men, under a sergeant, and each man will have a ration allowance of 1s. 9d. per day.

There lies before the women instructresses a great opportunity to redeem the army from the terrors of ill-taught cooks, an opportunity which they are sure to use to the utmost.

Notes from Headquarters.

The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.
President: Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.

Hon. Secretaries:
Miss Evelyn Atkinson.
Miss Edith Palliser (Literature).
Mrs. Oliver Strachey (Parliamentary).

Hon. Treasurer:
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Please note that the Office at 14, Great Smith Street will be closed for Bank Holiday from Friday evening, July 30th, till Tuesday morning, August 3rd.

Press Report.

T.P.'s Weekly of July 24th has an interesting article on "Woman and the War." It refers at length to the *Times'* History of the War of July 6th, which deals exclusively with women's work. "As I followed," says the writer, "the wonderful narrative of the army of women who have sprung out of English soil, valiant, capable, and fully armed, I see my contention justified that never again can the old attitude of toleration and patronage be assumed towards us."

The Lady, of June 22nd, contains an article on "A Girl Guide's Ambulance Station," lately established at Cricklewood. It shows how schoolgirls can be trained at one and the same time for public and private usefulness. The "station" is a room decorated on hygienic principles, containing a hospital bed, a collapsible cot for a child, and a stretcher and a chair, both on wheels, the former fitted with first-aid necessities. It has been inspected by the police authorities, and can be used for any local accident.

An Offer of Hospitality.

A very good offer has been made of hospitality for a little girl of eight to twelve years, the daughter of gentle people, either for the summer holidays or longer. The offer is made by a lady whose husband is at the Front. She has four children, so that the child would not be lonely. Any reader knowing of such a child should write direct to Miss Griesbach, 50, Parliament Street.

"THE COMMON CAUSE."

The annual meeting of the Common Cause Co., Ltd., was held on July 23rd; Mrs. Fawcett presided. The audited accounts and Directors' report were approved and adopted; Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Mary Lowndes, who retired by rotation, were re-elected; Miss Evelyn Atkinson, Hon. Sec., N.U.W.S.S., and Mrs. Oliver Strachey, Hon. Parliamentary Secretary, were elected to the Board, and Messrs. Pattullo, Forde & Co. were re-elected as Auditors. The Board now, therefore, consists of Mrs. Fawcett, LL.D., Chairman, Miss Margaret Ashton, M.A., Miss Evelyn Atkinson, Mrs. Helena Auerbach, Miss K. D. Courtney, Miss Mary Lowndes, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey. A comparison with past years since the foundation of the paper is, on the whole, encouraging. The almost complete cessation of National Union political activities since the outbreak of war has affected the circulation, and the revenue from advertisements, much less than was at one time feared would be the case. The cost of production of the paper has been reduced, and there is no cause for discouragement as regards the outlook for the future. The affiliation fees paid by the Societies in the National Union show an annually subscribing membership of nearly 50,000. The Directors of The Common Cause therefore appeal to a public well able to secure a circulation which would ensure financial success for the paper, and they ask the N.U. as a whole to support the paper by all means in their power.

Mrs. Fawcett took the opportunity of the absence of Mrs. F. Edmund Garrett, the newly-appointed editor, to say a few words descriptive of her position and qualifications. A Quaker by birth and education, Mrs. Garrett has all the exactitude and accuracy characteristic of the Society of Friends. Up to the present Mrs. Garrett's experience had been literary rather than journalistic. She has translated a large number of Balzac's works for a London firm of publishers. She was also the author, with her brother, Mr. Marriage, of a wonderfully illustrated book on Chartres Cathedral, and has helped her brother with an extraordinarily complete series of photographs of Amiens Cathedral. She has lived a good deal in France and Germany, and not long ago spent several months in Bulgaria. She has a rather remarkable knowledge of the *personnel* of foreign politics, especially that of the Balkan Kingdoms. She has visited South Africa, with the journalism and politics of which her late husband was so closely identified in the years immediately preceding 1899. It will doubtless be remembered by many members of the N.U.W.S.S. that Mr. Edmund Garrett's life was written by his friend and colleague on *The Westminster Gazette*, Mr. (now Sir Edward) Cook, whose biography of Florence Nightingale was one of the literary events of 1913. Mr. Garrett was one of "Mr. Stead's Young Men," and a hearty and devoted supporter of every movement for uplifting the position of women.

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"THE CINDERELLA OF THE VIRTUES."

Thrift, "the Cinderella of the Virtues," has become a princess to-day, and I propose giving thrift hints and economical receipts in The Common Cause, as women can serve their country by husbanding its food resources.

Everybody knows that potatoes should not be peeled in wartime, as two or three may be saved in every dish by boiling them in their skins; but those who tire of the monotony of potatoes daily cooked in this way, can have a narrow strip peeled off the middle of the raw potato, and the skin can then easily be pulled off both ends of the potato when cooked.

Soap and candles both last longer if bought as long as possible before required for use, and stored to become hard. Cheese, fish, and eggs take the place of meat in food values, and macaroni and similar substances, served before meat, "take it off the joint," as it is expressed in kitchen parlance.

Italian Spaghetti.—4 ozs. spaghetti, 1 oz. cheese, 1 oz. butter, pepper, salt. Boil the spaghetti, melt cheese and butter, and pour over the spaghetti, flavour with pepper and salt, a little of the cheese may be kept back and grated over the top. Serve very hot.

Cheese Custard.—2 oz. cheese grated, 1 egg, little milk, pepper, salt, mustard, ¼ oz. butter, mix well, stir over fire until thick, pour into a pie dish and brown. This is sufficient for four people.

Curried Macaroni.—Cut up and fry *very* brown, two onions in 1 oz. butter or dripping, remove the onions, add teaspoonful curry powder, fry, and then add ¼ lb. macaroni, salt, and sufficient milk to cover it, boil very slowly until quite tender, and serve very hot.

Mrs. Owen Powell.

CULTIVATION OF OSIERS.

At a meeting on Women in Agriculture, held at King's College on July 22nd, Miss Farquarson, of the National and Political Union, made an interesting suggestion in regard to the study of afforestation and osier cultivation. A great opportunity for women lies in the study of afforestation, said Miss Farquarson, and more women are interesting themselves in it each year. All osier cultivation is easy and suitable for women, and should be developed very considerably. England has till lately received her main supply of willows for basket-work from Germany and the Netherlands, and there is now an unparalleled opportunity for us to seize this industry. In a certain small village in England an order from the Government for willow baskets for shells has been secured by a lady interested in the advancement of this industry, and this will probably prove the beginning of a good trade.

A HEROIC GIRL GUIDE.

The medal for military valour, much coveted by Italian soldiers, has been conferred upon Maria Abriani, a young peasant girl of the Trentino, who guided an outflanking party by a difficult path where they were able to enfilade the enemy's trenches. Under a heavy Austrian fire the girl showed the greatest courage, and refused even to take cover when fighting men were struck down by her side.

WOMAN OPERATOR FOR MILITARY HOSPITAL.

We learn that it is Miss Edith Stoney, M.A., who is in charge of X-ray work at Troyes, not Dr. Florence Stoney as has been reported. Dr. Florence Stoney is in charge of X-ray apparatus at the Fulham Military Hospital, being the only woman on the medical staff.

THE VERSATILITY OF SUFFRAGISTS.

A fresh instance of the versatility of Suffragists may be found in the fact that the Secretary of the N.U. Information Bureau, Miss Olive Jetley, has won the gold medal of the Albert Hall Dramatic School. Miss Jetley, after spending laborious days in the collection of information on women's interests, has refreshed herself by studying the parts as "Scaramel" in "Prunella," and the title rôle in Barries' "Rosalind," to the satisfaction of such judges as Mr. Edmund Gwenn and Mr. Lee Matthews, of the Stage Society, who were among those awarding her the Gold Medal.

HELP FOR AN INVALID GIRL.

Miss Driscoll, of Caerleon, Mount Pleasant, Chepstow, Mon., who advertised in our columns for the gift or loan of a full-length reclining chair for a girl suffering from spinal disease, gratefully acknowledges the sums of £1, 1s., £3, and 2s. from kind sympathisers, making £4 3s. in all. The kind of chair needed would cost £9 or £10, and Miss Driscoll will be grateful for further contributions to make up this sum.

SUPPORT OUR ADVERTISERS and mention THE COMMON CAUSE when ordering goods.

MRS. FAWCETT'S APPEAL.

After many months of hard work we again appeal to you to help the funds of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

The work on which we have been engaged since the beginning of the war has a double claim to your sympathy. It has been directed not only to promoting and safeguarding the interests of women, but also to the service of the State in a great variety of other directions.

Though little advertised, the importance of this work has been great, as you may judge from the enclosed extracts of some of our reports, which will give an idea of the diversity and value of the services our organisation has been able to render. Although, owing to the political truce, all ordinary political agitation is in abeyance and our energies are chiefly directed to helping the nation, we have not been neglecting the interests of women. In the last few weeks, for example, we have organised from headquarters an influentially signed memorial to the Prime Minister pressing for the opening of the higher grades of the Civil Service to women, and it is more than ever important at this moment to keep a look out for opportunities of work of this nature.

For all this work, however, money is necessary. Our headquarters' organisation, without which none of these schemes can be properly developed, is necessarily expensive, and besides this, each separate scheme requires more or less financial support.

We are now faced with the fact that unless our friends come generously to our financial assistance we shall unwillingly be compelled to cut off much of the useful work which we are anxious rather to develop than to curtail, and we therefore appeal to you to send us as soon as you can any contributions you may be in a position to give.

MILLICENT G. FAWCETT.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF SOME OF THE ORGANISERS IN THE SERVICE OF THE N.U.W.S.S.

July, 1915.

A's Report.

In August of last year after war was declared I was elected a member of the Local Relief Committee in Manchester, and served on the Voluntary Workers Sub-Committee and on the Women's Employment Sub-Committee. I assisted Mrs. S. in the organisation and administration of the various workrooms for women which were established in Manchester, particularly in connection with the training schemes for machinists.

From October, 1914, until Easter of this year I acted as superintendent of the Centre for the feeding of Nursing Mothers and Infants under three years of age, established in the Miles Platting district of Manchester.

I have acted as Chairman of the District Committee (A. 4) in Ancoats which visits and assists the families and dependents of nearly 500 soldiers and sailors.

I also organised regular fortnightly meetings for the Ancoats and Bradford Suffrage and Labour Clubs during the winter and spring months.

I am at present acting as joint Secretary of the Women's Interests Committee formed to look after the interests of women as emergency war workers.

B's Report.

Work in connection with the S. & S.F.A.

This involves attending Committee on an average twice weekly, organising and speaking, visiting cases in their own homes, receiving new cases, and interpreting the rules of the Association on points of difficulty.

In addition to this work I have helped in the running of a club for the wives and dependents of soldiers.

Work in connection with the National Relief Committee.

I represent the Edinburgh Society on this Committee, and attend a weekly meeting, at which cases for relief are considered.

Work in connection with the Women's Employment Committee of Leith.

I am a member of this Committee, representing the Edinburgh Society. I also visit cases in their own homes, and have inspected the workrooms on behalf of the Committee.

Work in connection with War Service for Women.

I have addressed several meetings of different organisations on the subject of War Service for Women, and on the extension of the franchise to women. I have attended meetings of the Women's War Service Committee.

Work in connection with the Women's Vigilance Committee of Leith.

I have assisted the Women's Vigilance Committee of Leith in connection with a Girl's Club, which they were anxious to start with the Patrols Committee.

C's Report.

Besides Suffrage work I have helped the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, and Clubs for Soldiers' Wives.

D's Report.

I have done relief work of various kinds in Leicester; I helped in office of War Relief Committee; Secretary of Sub-Committee for maternity work, and visited and registered cases.

E's Report.

I helped with a scheme of fruit bottling at Upton-on-Severn; organised Clubs for Soldiers' and Sailors' Wives in poorest localities of Glasgow. Five were started. The clubs were open till 10 p.m. I visited each in turn, arranged entertainments, catering, &c., and got up demonstration cookery lessons.

F's Report.

In connection with the Women's Co-operative Guild I have been instrumental in starting maternity centres and child welfare work in forty-four places. I spoke at Conferences, Clubs, &c., visited centres already at work, interviewed Medical Officers of Health and other officials, and incidentally had opportunities of finding homes for children whose parents were temporarily unable to tend them.

G's Report.

In September my services were offered to the Cardiff S.S.F.A. by the South Wales and Monmouth Federation.

I acted as cashier to three Wards and interviewed applicants, paid them their allowances, and also acted as visitor, until the middle of December.

In January I reorganised the Brecon Society of the N.U.W.S.S., and a successful public meeting was held on Women and War Relief Work.

In February I was appointed Patrol Organiser to the Cardiff Advisory Committee; I spoke on the work of Women Patrols at Penarth, Swansea, and Barry. My duties consisted of visiting, patrolling every night, training new patrols, visiting Girls' Clubs, and all the clerical work in connection with the scheme. The number of patrols increased from about twenty-eight to over fifty before I left.

I have not found a single person who resents being talked to on the subject of Women Suffrage, on the contrary I find *increased interest*.

H's Report.

In August I helped at 50, Parliament Street, the first fortnight after the shop was open.

In September I went to Bristol to the South of England Federation. I helped chiefly Working Mothers' Schools, and addressed meetings of working women and girls on various aspects of work in war time.

I helped the East Bristol Society to get up a petition for the earlier closing of public-houses.

Later a Training Centre for Unemployed Girls was opened in East Bristol, where I gave assistance in the workroom, and also gave short addresses to the girls during the dinner-hour.

In September and October I visited a good many of the Suffrage Societies near Bristol, speaking on Women's Work in War Time. One Society asked me to speak on Schools for Mothers, and afterwards started one of their own.

In October, by permission of the N.U.W.S.S., I was employed by the National Union of Women Workers on patrol work in Bristol, and in November, December, and January did patrol work exclusively, organising the work or starting it by preliminary meetings or visits in Bristol, Bath, Taunton, Weston, Torquay, and Cheltenham.

In February I visited twenty Societies, travelling over the whole Federation from Salisbury and Campden to Bridport and Bridgwater.

During the last weeks I spoke chiefly on behalf of the Scottish Women's Hospitals, with excellent results.

The last piece of work I did before leaving the Federation was to draw up a syllabus for use at Study Circles in Bristol and elsewhere.

I's Report.

I have been placed on all the Committees dealing with Relief Work in Nelson. I have also conducted fortnightly discussion classes on all kinds of social and war subjects.

In the autumn I had several invitations to speak on Women's Suffrage to Labour and other organisations, and am now organising a Maternity Centre in Nelson.

J's Report.

I was appointed Joint Organising Secretary of the Lady Mayoress's Committee of Leeds, which, by means of Sub-Committees, deals with :—

(*a*) Visiting S. & S. Families.
(*b*) Maternity work.
(*c*) Clothing and Hospital needs.
(*d*) Recreation Clubs.
(*e*) League of Honour.

I have assisted in establishing a Babies' Home, and was appointed Secretary of a Sub-Committee on Women's Employment, which managed a Relief Workroom from October to March.

I am now engaged in investigating the question of war service for women, and am visiting employers and Trade Union officials with a view to calling a conference later.

I have also been organising collections for the City of Leeds Motor Ambulance, the French Wounded Emergency Fund, &c.

Extract of letter from the Lady Mayoress of Leeds to the Leeds W.S. Society :—

> "I much appreciate your generosity in placing the whole of your organisation at the disposal of my Committee, and I feel that I am under a deep obligation to the N.U.W.S.S. for allowing me to take advantage of J.'s services.
>
> "J. has proved herself to be an indefatigable and most efficient worker, and she has been absolutely invaluable to me in the capacity of Secretary."

K's Report.

In September, 1914, I took over the registers of workers started by the National Union when war broke out; the majority of whom had registered at the shop. Out of this work grew the Professional Women's Patriotic Service Fund, and since December I have acted as Secretary to this Fund; first at 14, Great Smith Street, and then at the shop, 50, Parliament Street. A total of £609 14s. has been collected and the payments have amounted to £402 1s. 2d., the present rate of expenditure being between £30 and £40 a week. There have been eighty applicants to the Fund, of whom twenty-four have been helped, while others have been found employment outside the Fund; twenty-three Societies have been lent the services of workers. In addition to this, there have been innumerable inquiries to answer and frequently those who have been helped come back for advice or bring their friends.

Another branch of my work has been to organise the book department opened by the National Union for the sale of all works of interest in connection with peace and war.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

ROYAUMONT.

Our men celebrated July 14th by giving a concert in the great Monks' Refectory, which is about as large as a good sized English parish church. One ward provided a pianist, who was proudly billed as a student of the Paris Conservatoire; another contributed a really good tenor, and a third an inimitable comedian, aptly named Dilly, whose imitation of ducks and donkeys in a farmyard sketch brought down the house. Neither the pianist nor the comedian seemed to be unduly incommoded by their wounds, though the music student had but very recently had some shrapnel taken out of his head, and Dilly still had bits in his lips, his neck, and his hand. July 13th happened to be the half anniversary of the admission of our first wounded soldier, so the Fête was made the occasion of some spontaneous presentations of bouquets and addresses to Dr. Ivens and the various ward surgeons. The bouquets were marvellous, and the speech to Dr. Ivens, delivered by a sergeant who happens to be the son of one of the most prominent Lille engineering manufacturers, was quite charming, thanking the British for their help, and congratulating Dr. Ivens and the staff on the success of their work. Miss Cicely Hamilton replied in a neat little speech that drew cheers from the delighted soldiers. Their own speech-making is flowery in the extreme, but they appreciate the more direct British manner. It was a wonderful sight—rows of beds with their vivid scarlet coverlets down one side of the hall; long cane chairs with more wounded men on the other; and in the centre still more men on benches, and a group of nurses, orderlies, chauffeurs, and members of the kitchen staff. The gay red of the coverlets and soldiers' bed jackets, the beautiful blue of the orderlies' dresses, the sprinkling of military uniforms and snowy veils, with the sober grey of the little knot of doctors, made a magnificent colour scheme in the old Gothic building with its stained glass windows filtering the afternoon sunlight on the parquet floor and the stone pillars, the blankets, and the uniforms. The soldiers joined us in singing "God Save the King" with the liveliest enthusiasm, and the staff returned the compliment by singing the Marseillaise with them. Every man had English tea, served *à la* Russe, with cakes and cigarettes, and most of them sported a Union Jack button.

V. C. C.

TRAVELLING REGULATIONS.

"We have just heard that our hospitals have come within the zone of the allied armies, and this will make it very difficult for civilians to visit the hospitals. One must first of all fill in a passport form, which has to be sent up to the Foreign Office with the requisite number of photographs. The Croix Rouge papers have likewise to be filled in, with all the particulars asked for carefully answered. An Embassy certificate and an Anglo-French certificate has then to be granted. In addition to all this a new regulation has just been brought to our notice. Formerly the Permit Office accepted the statement of the Medecin Chef of a hospital or district that the services of the applicant were required. Now that no longer holds good, and a demand for the applicant's services must now be signed by the Chef du Service de Santé of the district in which the hospital is situated. The matter does not end there. The Chef de Santé must grant you a 'carte d'identité.' To procure this your photograph must go to Paris, and the 'Chef de Santé' then decides whether or not you are allowed to go over to France.

"Owing to various circumstances connected both with the authorities and regulations, and also with the work and administration of the hospitals, the Head Committee in Edinburgh has found it necessary to request the Passport Officials in London to refuse to grant passports to any person purporting to travel from the United Kingdom to France or Serbia for the purpose of visiting the Scottish Women's Hospitals unless such persons hold the written permission of the Edinburgh Committee sanctioning such visit. Supporters of the hospitals will readily understand the absolute necessity for such precautions on the part of the Committee.

NAMING OF TENTS.

"As we now have three hospitals under canvas, at Troyes, Mladanavatz, and Valjevo, an opportunity presents itself of naming tents as well as beds. It is proposed that a certain sum will give the donor the right to name one of the existing tents at Mladanavatz or Valjevo. The tents at Troyes are, naturally, all in the name of Girton and Newnham, who subscribed the money for their purchase, with the exception of the Surrey, Sussex, and Hants tent, which is an extension sanctioned by the Committee. Subscribers will readily understand that new tents cannot be subscribed for without the permission of the Committee, as, in addition to the purchase of the actual tents, it includes the providing of further equipment and maintenance, and, still more important, the sending out of additional staff to work the tent, and this naturally leads to additional salaries.

"The sizes of the present tents, and the sum which gives the donor the right to name them are as follows:—

"*A Large Tent*, 60 ft. by 30 ft., and accommodating thirty-five beds, can be named for the sum of £125.

"*A Medium Tent*, 40 ft. by 20 ft., accommodating 20 beds, for £55.

"*A Small Tent*, 20 ft. by 15 ft., holding ten beds, for £33."

Further Donations to N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital.

	£	s.	d.
Already acknowledged	**£48,861**	**13**	**4½**
Dr. Alice M. Barham, per Dr. Beatrice Russell	2	2	0
Miss C. E. Hossack	2	0	0
Collected from the King's School Boys, per Miss Williams, Hon. Treas., Worcester W.S.S. (Serbia)		15	0
Proceeds of Operetta by pupils of Arbroath High School, and cont. from Staff, per D. Drysdale, Esq., Rector	25	0	0
Miss A. Gardiner	5	0	0
Miss P. M. Knight	5	0	0
Proceeds of Loan Exhibition and Sale of Work, North Shields, per Norman Rutherford, Esq., Hon. Sec., for two beds, "Robinson, Nr. Shields" Bed, and "Northumberland St. Mission, Nr. Shields" Bed (Serbia)	55	0	0
John Russell, Esq. (Serbia)	3	0	0
"Hyacinths and Roses," per Miss Whyte (Serbia)	1	12	0
Members of Sick Nursing Classes, Chalmers St. Territorial Church, per Miss Lindsay (Serbia)	1	17	6
Staff of Tower Bank Public School, Portobello, per Robert T. Coller, Esq., Headmaster (Serbia)	2	19	6
The Indian Ladies' League of Help (£4), Miss Weatherley (£1), per Miss Weatherley	5	0	0
Members of the Malton N.U.W.S.S., per Miss A. Hopkins	2	12	6
* Staff of Leith Walk School, Per D. Campbell, Esq. (Serbia)	4	11	6
* Per Mrs. Marshall, Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall, towards "Madge Neill Fraser" Memorial (Total now £2,000)	500	0	0
* Staff of Lumphinnan's Infant School, per Miss B. McCallum, Headmistress (Serbia)	1	2	6
The Secondary School, Rochdale, Girls of Form 5a, per Miss A. Stenhouse (Serbia)	1	0	0
Mrs. Steele and the Misses Steele	1	0	0
* Glasgow Women Graduates' Assoc., per Miss Jean M. Davidson	8	5	0
* Per Mrs. R. G. Robertson, Mrs. Gavin Scoular (£2), Miss Kennedy (10s.), Riccarton Institute Bible Class (15s.), Mrs. Gibson, McLelland, Dr. (2s. 6d.)	3	7	6
Per Miss Jean M. Lindsay, collected in the parish to name "Chirnside" Bed (Serbia)	50	0	0
E. E. R. (Serbia)	1	0	0
* Per Mrs. Walpole, for "Tasmania" Bed (total now £70)	30	0	0
Miss McArthur (Serbia)	2	0	0
Kirkcaldy High School, from Cake and Candy Sale by pupils (Serbia), per Miss D. J. Atkinson, Lady Supt.	12	0	0
G. L. Armstrong, Esq. per Mrs. Laurie	1	0	0
*Paisley W.S.S., per Miss M. G. Todd, to name "Paisley Teachers'" Bed (Royaumont)	25	0	0
Miss A. Dunbar	5	0	0
Mrs. Dugald Bell	2	0	0
Proceeds of Garden Party, given by Lady Mackie, per Mrs. Gunn	91	3	3
Special Collection in Burntisland Parish Church, per H. Watson, Esq., Treas.	6	3	8
Mrs. Balderston	1	0	0
Proceeds of Garden Meeting on behalf of Godalming Liberal Assoc., per Mrs. Pilcher, £4 for Welsh Unit in Serbia, £4 1s. 8d. for Serbia	8	1	8
Miss Margaret Pringle		10	0
Staff of Bo'ness Academy (£5 15s. 6d.), Pupils of Bo'ness Academy, Share proceeds of Entertainment (£6 5s.), Per W. Gladstone, Esq. (Serbia)	12	0	6
* Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S., per Mrs. Auerbach, Hon. Treas.:—* Mrs. Heelis (2s.) (Serbia), Miss L. F. Waring (£1) (Serbia), *James Allen's Girls' School (£6 6s. 4d.), Walton-on-Thames Girls' Friendly Soc. (Serbia) (£1), Miss S. H. Fryer (£2 2s.) (Serbia), Miss E. G. Ransley (5s.) (Serbia), Miss C. Bishop (California) (£1) (Serbia), Burnham, Berrow & District W.S.S., to name Bed (£25) (Serbia), B. R. B. (£5 5s.), *James Allen's Girls' School (4s. 1d.) (France), *Solihull W.S.S., Mrs. R. C. Atkinson (£5) (Troyes), B. R. B. (£2 2s.) (France), Mrs. W. Auerbach (£2 2s.), Mr. E. Burden (5s.), N.W. Wilts W.S.S. (£3)	54	13	5
Cambridge W.S.S.:—Per Mrs. Rootham, to name "Cambridge" W.S.S. Bed (Serbia)	43	1	6
Miss Cochrane, per Mrs. Rackham (Serbia)	5	0	0
Headmaster and Staff of Leven Higher Grade School, per Wm. Young, Esq., M.A., Headmaster (Royaumont)	6	6	0
Miss Gibson Craig	1	0	0
Mrs. Holland	20	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grant	2	0	0
Mrs. Young	10	0	0
D. C. Marchbank, Esq.	5	0	0
Dr. E. M. Stacy (Troyes, France)	1	0	0
Mrs. Houston	1	1	0
Miss Somerville (Troyes)	2	0	0
Total	£49,876	14	4½

* Denotes additional donation.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all friends who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further contributions to carry on the work.

Cheques should be sent either to Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to Mrs. Laurie, Hon. Treasurer, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

FURTHER LIST OF BEDS NAMED.

Name of Bed.	*Donor.*
"Winchester Suffrage" (Serbia), named in April, but omitted to be inserted in appeal, "Call of our Allies"	Per Miss A. E. Dumbleton, Wyke Lodge, Bereweeke Road, Winchester.
"Heaton Mersey" (Serbia), named in April, but omitted to be inserted in appeal, "Call of our Allies"	Heaton Mersey Red Cross Society, per Mrs. W. Brown, The Laurels, Heaton Mersey, near Manchester.
"Robinson North Shields" (Serbia) ... "Northumberland Street Mission, North Shields" (Serbia)	Proceeds of Loan Exhibition and Sale of Work, per Norman Rutherford, Esq., Hon. Sec., Clissold, Argyle St., Tynemouth.
"Chirnside" (Serbia)	Collected in Chirnside Parish, per Miss Jean M. Lindsay, Mains Farm, Chirnside, N.B.
"Tasmania" (Serbia)	Collected by Mrs. Walpole, Riverscourt, Devonport, Tasmania.
"Paisley Teachers" (Royaumont)	Per Miss Todd, Treas., 5, Buchanan Terr., Paisley. From Paisley Teachers.
"Cambridge W.S.S." (Serbia)	Collected at Meeting, per Mrs. Rootham, Hon. Treas., 4, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.
"Bingley" (Serbia)	Bingley W.S.S., per Miss Mary Morton, Acland Hall Training College, Bingley.
"Hereford W.S.S." (3 Beds) (Serbia)	Result of the Flag Day, per Mrs. Baxter, Treas., Glan Cairn, Baggallay Street, Hereford.
"Cove & Kilcreggan" (Troyes)	Per Professor & Mrs. Teacher, Craigdarroch, Cove, Dumbartonshire.
"Solihull" (Serbia)	Proceeds of Annual Meeting, Solihull W.S.S., per Mrs. Allport, One Oak, Solihull.
"Burnham, Berrow & District (Serbia)	**Per Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S., per Mrs. Auerbach.**

What Some of our Societies are Doing.

Cambridge.

A successful meeting, arranged by the Cambridge W.S.A., was held in Clough Hall, Newnham College, July 13th, when Miss Thurstan gave a most interesting account of her hospital work in Belgium and Poland, and a good collection (£48) was taken for the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia. Dr. Sims Woodhead, who presided, referred feelingly to the loss the C.W.S.A., as well as the whole of Cambridge, had sustained in the death of Professor Howard Marsh, whose peculiar sympathy with the women's movement, and especially with the work of medical women, would have greatly strengthened our hands. Miss Thurstan's quiet manner in describing the almost incredible difficulties the pioneers of hospital work for the wounded had to contend with in Belgium, and even more in Poland, was very effective. She concluded by saying that she was almost ashamed to be in England again and to be "so dreadfully" comfortable, a sentiment which was certainly re-echoed in the breasts of most of her audience.

A very successful little study circle of International relations has been carried on by about ten members of the Cambridge W.S.A. during the term. It is hoped to form other circles in the autumn.

West Lancashire, West Cheshire, and North Wales.

By the courtesy of the Preston Cricket Club, an open-air meeting was held on the West Cliff Cricket Ground on Thursday afternoon, July 1st, to which members and friends brought suitable gifts for the N.U.W.S.S. Hospitals. The tea and delicious scones and cakes were provided by the generosity of various donors, so that a sum of over £5 will be forthcoming, as well as several packing-cases filled to the brim with useful articles as diverse as safety-pins, boracic ointment, hot-water bottles, pyjamas, soap, and old linen.

The meeting had the privilege of being addressed by Captain Derham, a member of the R.A.M.C., home from France on sick leave; while another speaker outlined the good work that can be done in baby clinics to remedy the physical defects that have caused so many of our countrymen who were anxious to join the Army to be rejected, and have prevented so many others from developing into useful and healthy citizens. It is interesting to note that, largely owing to the representations of the local Society, the Preston Health Committee decided to start two Infant Welfare Centres in Preston.

Solihull and District.

On July 17th the Solihull Branch of the N.U.W.S.S. held their annual meeting in the grounds of Berry Hall, Solihull (by kind permission of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Davis). The object of the meeting was to raise funds in support of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals for Foreign Service and the *whole proceeds* were devoted to helping the Field Hospitals in Serbia. Professor Morrison (Major R.A.M.C.), of Birmingham, who has just returned from the Serbian front, presided. He said that the conditions obtaining in Serbia are incredible in a European country in the 20th century. During the last three years Serbia has been perpetually at war, with the result that she is drained of men, money, and material resources. Belgrade is the only reasonable town, the rest are merely insanitary villages—without roads, public buildings, and hospitals. Schools, barracks, stables, and factories are used as hospitals and for the reception of war prisoners. There are few doctors, no nurses, and no medical schools. A Montenegrin girl widow, partly medically trained, was sole physician, surgeon, matron, nurse, cook, and secretary, for months at one "hospital." In another case a Russian lady medical student had more than 1,000 patients to care for, single-handed—many ill with typhus—in a tobacco factory in which the wounded lay, in blood-stained ragged uniforms which had not been changed *for months*. These sufferers had not even a blanket to cover them. Professor Morrison stated that a sewer was "sweetness and light" compared with the air of these dreadful refugees of the sick and wounded. On the other hand the Scottish Women's Hospital at Kragujevatz was a model of sanitary comfort and efficiency.

Miss Foggo (Organising Sec. of Scottish Hospitals) came specially to Solihull to address the meeting. She said that as a result of an appeal to women a sum of £8,000 was immediately realised and many offers of service from highly-trained women were forthcoming. Eventually some £50,000 was subscribed, but present needs call for £100,000—an amount which the Scottish Hospitals anticipate with confidence. As a result of the meeting at Berry Hall the sum of £43 15s. as well as some £20 value of stores and comforts was handed to the Treasurer of the Scottish Hospitals.

Gateshead.

A garden party was held at Fellside, Low Fell, on July 10th, by the kind invitation of Mrs. Dunn. About 100 members and friends were present, and spent a most enjoyable afternoon; a delightful programme of music and recitations was given by Miss Boag and Miss Hutchinson; and a cake and candy stall, which was completely cleared, raised £3 10s. for the Society. After tea a short address by Dr. Ethel Williams on "Suffrage and Feminism" brought a very successful effort to a close. It was felt that such a social meeting had an excellent effect in drawing together members, as Suffragists, and reminding them of the old cause in the midst of all the new work we have been taking up.

Barnes, Mortlake, and East Sheen Society.

This society held its annual meeting on July 19th, Mrs. Corbett Ashby presiding. The officials and Committee for the coming year were elected, the Hon. Sec., Miss Evans, gave a short report of the year's work, and Mrs. Corbett Ashby of the special N.U. Council Meeting in June. Miss Hunter then, in a most moving speech, addressed the meeting on the Scottish Women's Hospitals in France and Serbia, making a special appeal for the new London unit. The collection realised £3 10s.

Shipley and Baildon Branch.

The fourth annual meeting of the Shipley and Baildon Branch took the form of a Garden Party on Saturday, July 17th, at Merlestead, Baildon, by kind permission of Mrs. John Metcalfe. There was a good attendance of members and friends. Tea was served at 4.30, and immediately afterwards the business meeting was proceeded with. The Hon. Secretary read the report of the Society's work for the year, and the Hon. Treasurer read the financial statement, which showed a balance in hand of over £4. The members of Committee were then re-elected, after which Mrs. Renton spoke on the Scottish Women's Hospitals. The members were much impressed by Mrs. Renton's interesting and graphic address; many of them confessed that they had not known much about the work of the Hospitals, and they were greatly enlightened as to the splendid work after listening to Mrs. Renton. The collection and donations amounted to £5, and it was decided to keep this sum for a nucleus towards an effort to collect a sufficient sum to name a bed in one of the Hospital Units.

Huddersfield.

The annual meeting was held on July 6th. Miss Siddon, J.P., was re-elected President; Miss M. Johnston, Treasurer; and Mrs. Studdard, Hon. Sec. Mr. Renton gave an excellent address on "The Scottish Women's Suffrage Hospital in Serbia. Two guineas was set aside as a nucleus towards the work in Serbia.

Keighley.

Under the auspices of the Keighley branch of the N.U. of W.S.S., and through the kind hospitality of Miss Clough, a drawing-room meeting was held at Haincliffe, Keighley, on July 8th, in aid of the Scottish Women's Hospital for Foreign Service. Miss Clough, who presided, laid special emphasis on the work being done by this hospital in Serbia, and urged Serbia's desperate need, and the great debt the Allies owed to their heroic resistance, which had prevented the joining up of the Austro-German forces with the Turks.

The speaker of the afternoon was Mrs. Shaw Maclaren, who delivered a stirring address, and gave a vivid description of the noble work the hospitals were doing in France and Serbia, in both of which countries they have two units working. The staff is composed entirely of women, and numbers 250 persons, and they are now responsible for 1,000 beds. A collection on behalf of the General Fund was taken at the end of the meeting and realised over £67. A further appeal was made on July 17th at all the places of entertainment in Keighley on behalf of the Serbian units. Through the energy and zeal of the collectors, the courtesy of the managers, and the generosity of the audiences, a sum of £17 6s. 7d. was raised, which, with donations, amounted to £35. Owing to the success of this effort it has become possible to name a bed in the hospital at Mlavadovatz.

Aberavon and Port Talbot.

On Saturday, July 3rd, the above branch enjoyed a motor picnic to the Falls of Neath. The party, consisting of Committee and friends, left in private motor-cars, kindly lent for the occasion, and spent a delightful afternoon exploring the waterfalls and caves.

Tea was served at an inn, after which hearty votes of thanks were passed to Mrs. Percy Jacob, who, as President, had so ably assisted in the arrangements for the day. The proceeds, which amounted to £4 4s., were placed in the Serbian Fund.

On the nights of July 12th, 13th, and 14th benefit performances were held at the New Theatre, Port Talbot, in aid of the Serbian Hospital, the results of which were so satisfactory that the local branch has now a sufficient sum to name a bed in the Welsh Women's Hospital for Serbia for six months.

The local branch has also been able to hand over something like £9 each to the Y.M.C.A. tents here and at Nearsham, so that our own soldiers directly benefit by the work of the Port Talbot and District ladies. Foremost in every movement has been Mrs. Percy Jacob, our new President, and she deserves all the help that can be given her.

OBITUARY.

The Northallerton District Suffrage Society has suffered a grievous loss in the death of its capable and enthusiastic Secretary, Dorothy Leader Green, who died on Thursday, July 8th. A staunch and indefatigable Suffragist, she had endeared herself to a large circle of friends, who owe their own clearness of vision and breadth of outlook to her influence. Miss Green was the main factor in the formation, or rather the re-formation, of the Northallerton Suffrage Society, and it was only her untiring energy and abounding enthusiasm that ensured its success. She leaves a gap that it will be well-nigh impossible to fill.

Forthcoming Meetings.

Paddington—6, Hatherley Grove, Westbourne Grove (by kind permission of Messrs. William Owen, Ltd.)—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, will be held every day except Tuesday, August 3rd, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten words, 9d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

BIRTH.

GARRETT.—On July 25th, at 13, Nottingham-place, W., Kate Robertson Garrett, wife of Tempy. Captain Ronald Garrett, A.S.C., of a daughter.

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